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4. Effects of degree of injury. Within reasonable limits regeneration of a part is not retarded by the simultaneous removal of other and different parts. The removal of similar parts may even accelerate the regeneration; e. g., the right foreleg regenerates more rapidly when the other foreleg is also removed than when the right alone is removed.

The author finds that the rate of regeneration varies,—starting slowly, increasing rapidly until near its maximum, then decreases rapidly, and finally decreases slowly to zero. The forces that cause the cessation of regeneration seem to stop the process short of complete regeneration.

THE HEAD AND MOUTH PARTS OF DIPTERA

Peterson (Ill. Biol. Monog. III:2, Oct. 1916) presents the results of a study of 53 of the 59 families of North American Diptera. Twenty-five plates with more than 600 figures accompany the monograph.

The plan consists in constructing a "hypothetical type" for the head capsule and each of the mouth parts, with which to compare the particular forms. This hypothetical type is formed by consideration of the parts of generalized groups of insects and of the less specialized conditions in the Diptera themselves. All the different parts are brought into comparison with this hypothetical type as well as with one another.

Modification of the fixed and movable parts from this generalized type usually take the form of reduction, change of shape, loss of chitinization, or expansion of the membranous areas.

The results are too technical and of too much detail to report in brief space and apart from the figures. While the mouth parts show wide modifications in the order, all of them, including the epipharynx and the hypopharynx, retain their relative position,—although they are sometimes extruded a considerable distance from the head capsule.

The compound eyes are unusually well developed. They show secondary sexual characters in a larger number of species than do any other of the head parts.